



AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1888.

HOT AIR FURNACES.

A correspondent wishes information as to the best plans or constructions of hot air furnaces for warming dwelling houses. It would be difficult to give full and extended details of many of the inventions of this kind (for they are numerous) without cuts or engravings by which the descriptions could be illustrated. It is also difficult to tell which are the best, as some may have an advantage in one particular and others in some other particulars. There is Hank's patent which possesses many desirable properties, and Walker's patent hot air furnace, which is much used and much liked—these two are better adapted for burning coal than for wood. Two kinds, best adapted for burning wood, simple in their plan and construction, have been invented in this State, and are not patented. One of them was constructed and described several years ago by a gentleman who we believe resides in Eastport, or in that section of the country. We have forgotten his name. His description was given in the Genesee Farmer, if we mistake not; we have not the copy at hand, and must give it from memory. His plan was simply a large, long box stove, enclosed in a room or box of brick work, in the cellar of the house. The brick work was three or four inches larger at the sides than the stove, but the front end and door of the stove was flush with the brick case, so as to enable you to put in the wood. The funnel of the stove was to zigzag two or three times on the top, so as to save as much heat as possible before it came out of the brick hot chamber and passed into the chimney—the cold air is taken in at the bottom of the chamber by small holes left in the walls, and the hot air conveyed, whenever wanted, by convenient and suitable tubes or flues. This plan is simple and economical in its structure, and works very well. Another invention for the purpose is by our friend Dr. Holman of Gardiner. It is as follows: Take an old potato kettle, have a hole made in the bottom, eight or ten inches in diameter. Then construct a brick arch or flue, large enough to take in large sticks or sticks of wood four feet long; on this place the potato kettle bottom up, so that it will rest firmly; then have a sheet iron cylinder, or as some call it, a coker or cinder, at one end, which open end is large enough to fit snugly around the inverted rim of the kettle where it rests on the brick work, and having a funnel at the top to convey away the smoke of the fire. To be sure of preventing smoke from escaping around the joints where the sheet iron coker fits on to the kettle, sand may be poured in around to the depth of two or three inches. The top of this coker or drum may rise above the potato kettle any height that you wish. Over all this you construct a hot air chamber of bricks, which may be of any required size larger. In this way you have, first, a cavity or chamber for the potato kettle, which makes a dome or sort of reverberatory furnace; the smoke, &c., passing from this into a second cavity or chamber, formed by the sheet iron drum or coker, and from this is led off by the stove pipe into the chimney. You then have the hot air chamber formed by the brick work that surrounds the whole. Cold air is let in at the bottom, and the heated air led off in different directions at the top. The front of the arch is fitted with a cast iron door with a register, so as to shut tight; a damper is placed in the funnel above, so as to regulate the draft, and to be made to act on the air-tight principle. This plan works well in practice, though we are not advised in regard to its economical powers in regard to the consumption of fuel. By having the arch large there is no necessity of cutting the wood any shorter than common cord-wood length. A large stick or log may be put in at bed time, and when on fire the damper closed, and it will gradually cool down, and thus last all night, giving out a gradual and uniform heat. By opening the dampers or registers, the fire kindles up briskly and the heat is immediately increased.

THE LECTURE.
The lecture of Thomas H. Phillips, Esq., of Boston, on Wednesday evening of last week, was one of the best of the season. His subject was the "Dominion of the Sea."
He gave quite a full history of the manner in which the different nations had obtained and lost the dominion of the sea—commencing with the Tyrians and extending through the Carthaginians, Venetians, Portuguese, Spanish, and lodged it, for the present, in the hands of the English, who now "rule the wave." He anticipated the destiny of our Republic—her ultimate dominion and future greatness where liberty abounds, and enterprise flatters where monarchy holds sway; that commercial enterprise would eventually liberalize and Christianize the world—that civilization and the arts of peace would invariably follow commerce if they did not precede it, each upholding and sustaining each, and neither could be struck down without affecting injuriously the other—that to commerce, as much as to any one thing, were the nations who have been or now are flamed, indebted for their greatness.
Mr. Phillips is a young man, and a very graceful and pleasant speaker. The lecture was valuable for the historical facts which it contained, and was a very chaste and highly finished production. The audience generally were highly pleased with its style and substance.
The lecture of Hon. R. H. Vose, of this town, on Monday evening last, fully sustained his reputation as a popular speaker.
The subject selected was the *Necessity of moral as well as intellectual culture in order to produce true greatness.* He contrasted the influences upon the world of some of the master minds, such as Hume, Gibbon, Voltaire, Bonaparte and others, with Newton, Milton, Howard, Bacon, Franklin, Fulton, and a score of others scarcely less worthy—represented the good from the pernicious of Byron's writings—and paid a high tribute to the untalented and inimitable "hard of Ayon."

Mr. V. drew inspiration from his theme, and threw his whole soul into the subject—while the out-gushing of his warm heart often broke forth in strains of deep, rich, pure eloquence, which found a ready response in the breasts of the assembled hundreds.
Our space will not admit an attempt at a sketch of the lecturer's remarks, even if we felt that we could do him justice.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Kennebec Teachers' Association held its first session in this town on the 13th and 14th instants. The meeting was numerously attended. The following constitution was reported and adopted:

PREAMBLE.—We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a society for mutual improvement in everything appertaining to the science and art of teaching—do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—This Confederal shall be known by the name of the Kennebec Teachers' Association.
ART. II.—Any person may become a member of this Association, at any time, by subscribing to the Constitution, and every member, male or female, shall be entitled to vote.
ART. III.—Sec. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven, of which the President and Secretaries shall be members. Sec. 2.—The Executive Committee are empowered to procure lecturers, and arrange such other business for the Association, at its meetings, as will tend to promote its interests; and they may call special meetings, of which, as well as of all other meetings of the Association, the Recording Secretary shall cause notice to be given.

ART. IV.—The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the 2d Thursday of January, at Augusta, or such other place as the Executive Committee may determine; and at this meeting, the Secretaries and Treasurer shall make their annual reports.

ART. V.—Ten members shall constitute a quorum.
ART. VI.—The Association may levy an assessment on its male members to defray its necessary expenses.

ART. VII.—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association.

Jonas Burnham was chosen President; C. Hewins, Vice President; I. W. Atherton, Recording Secretary; H. K. Baker, Corresponding Secretary; R. A. Rice, Treasurer; C. R. McFadden, J. W. Robinson, and W. M. Ladd, Executive Committee.

Several questions of interest were discussed during the session; and an able address was delivered by the President, Mr. Burnham. Near the close of the session, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the present incompetency of those who teach (if any there be) is justly chargeable to those who have had the direction of our schools, the coldness and indifference with which they meet their duties, and have been seconded, and the inadequacy of the remuneration which has been awarded.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Teachers, and all who intend to be such, to avail themselves of all the means which may be presented for becoming acquainted with the different modes of instruction—in order that a uniform manner of Teaching may prevail throughout the County.

Resolved, That it is the conviction of this Association, that if we would have good schools, we should have good schoolhouses, active, vigilant and faithful committee-men, and interested parents.

The Association will hold its next session in this town, or such other place as the committee may designate, on the 10th day of May.

ROW AMONG THE RAIL ROAD OPERATIVES.
We learn from the Brunswick and Topham Advertiser that the workmen upon the rail road track in that vicinity, have had quite a row. The circumstances are these. One of the overseers of a gang of Irishmen had occasion to direct one of the gang, a few days since, for disorderly behavior. Upon this, the whole gang quit work, and refused to labor until the man discharged was again employed. The overseer consequently discharged the whole of them, and employed others to fill their places. This did not suit the old gang, and they determined to prevent those last employed from performing any labor. Guns, pistols, and ammunition were in great demand. All the old fire-arms in the neighborhood were purchased at any price. Some twenty of those discharged, armed themselves and so harassed those employed that all labor ceased upon some portions of the road for several days. There does not appear to have been any serious injury done—one poor fellow, however, received a shot in the flesh of the leg.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT. The village record says that Mrs. Stanley of Chester county, Pa., presented her husband, on Christmas morning, with three fat, fine, boy babies—and all appear to be doing well.

CAN'T REAR PROPERLY. Mrs. Gen. Gist was the court room at Washington, when the decision was rendered which gave her twelve millions of dollars, and she was so affected by it that she fainted.

THE LYCEUM.

The lecture of Thomas H. Phillips, Esq., of Boston, on Wednesday evening of last week, was one of the best of the season. His subject was the "Dominion of the Sea."

He gave quite a full history of the manner in which the different nations had obtained and lost the dominion of the sea—commencing with the Tyrians and extending through the Carthaginians, Venetians, Portuguese, Spanish, and lodged it, for the present, in the hands of the English, who now "rule the wave." He anticipated the destiny of our Republic—her ultimate dominion and future greatness where liberty abounds, and enterprise flatters where monarchy holds sway; that commercial enterprise would eventually liberalize and Christianize the world—that civilization and the arts of peace would invariably follow commerce if they did not precede it, each upholding and sustaining each, and neither could be struck down without affecting injuriously the other—that to commerce, as much as to any one thing, were the nations who have been or now are flamed, indebted for their greatness.

Mr. Phillips is a young man, and a very graceful and pleasant speaker. The lecture was valuable for the historical facts which it contained, and was a very chaste and highly finished production. The audience generally were highly pleased with its style and substance.

The lecture of Hon. R. H. Vose, of this town, on Monday evening last, fully sustained his reputation as a popular speaker.

The subject selected was the *Necessity of moral as well as intellectual culture in order to produce true greatness.* He contrasted the influences upon the world of some of the master minds, such as Hume, Gibbon, Voltaire, Bonaparte and others, with Newton, Milton, Howard, Bacon, Franklin, Fulton, and a score of others scarcely less worthy—represented the good from the pernicious of Byron's writings—and paid a high tribute to the untalented and inimitable "hard of Ayon."

Mr. V. drew inspiration from his theme, and threw his whole soul into the subject—while the out-gushing of his warm heart often broke forth in strains of deep, rich, pure eloquence, which found a ready response in the breasts of the assembled hundreds.

Our space will not admit an attempt at a sketch of the lecturer's remarks, even if we felt that we could do him justice.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Kennebec Teachers' Association held its first session in this town on the 13th and 14th instants. The meeting was numerously attended. The following constitution was reported and adopted:

PREAMBLE.—We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a society for mutual improvement in everything appertaining to the science and art of teaching—do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—This Confederal shall be known by the name of the Kennebec Teachers' Association.
ART. II.—Any person may become a member of this Association, at any time, by subscribing to the Constitution, and every member, male or female, shall be entitled to vote.
ART. III.—Sec. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven, of which the President and Secretaries shall be members. Sec. 2.—The Executive Committee are empowered to procure lecturers, and arrange such other business for the Association, at its meetings, as will tend to promote its interests; and they may call special meetings, of which, as well as of all other meetings of the Association, the Recording Secretary shall cause notice to be given.

ART. IV.—The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on the 2d Thursday of January, at Augusta, or such other place as the Executive Committee may determine; and at this meeting, the Secretaries and Treasurer shall make their annual reports.

ART. V.—Ten members shall constitute a quorum.
ART. VI.—The Association may levy an assessment on its male members to defray its necessary expenses.

ART. VII.—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association.

Jonas Burnham was chosen President; C. Hewins, Vice President; I. W. Atherton, Recording Secretary; H. K. Baker, Corresponding Secretary; R. A. Rice, Treasurer; C. R. McFadden, J. W. Robinson, and W. M. Ladd, Executive Committee.

Several questions of interest were discussed during the session; and an able address was delivered by the President, Mr. Burnham. Near the close of the session, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the present incompetency of those who teach (if any there be) is justly chargeable to those who have had the direction of our schools, the coldness and indifference with which they meet their duties, and have been seconded, and the inadequacy of the remuneration which has been awarded.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Teachers, and all who intend to be such, to avail themselves of all the means which may be presented for becoming acquainted with the different modes of instruction—in order that a uniform manner of Teaching may prevail throughout the County.

Resolved, That it is the conviction of this Association, that if we would have good schools, we should have good schoolhouses, active, vigilant and faithful committee-men, and interested parents.

The Association will hold its next session in this town, or such other place as the committee may designate, on the 10th day of May.

ROW AMONG THE RAIL ROAD OPERATIVES.
We learn from the Brunswick and Topham Advertiser that the workmen upon the rail road track in that vicinity, have had quite a row. The circumstances are these. One of the overseers of a gang of Irishmen had occasion to direct one of the gang, a few days since, for disorderly behavior. Upon this, the whole gang quit work, and refused to labor until the man discharged was again employed. The overseer consequently discharged the whole of them, and employed others to fill their places. This did not suit the old gang, and they determined to prevent those last employed from performing any labor. Guns, pistols, and ammunition were in great demand. All the old fire-arms in the neighborhood were purchased at any price. Some twenty of those discharged, armed themselves and so harassed those employed that all labor ceased upon some portions of the road for several days. There does not appear to have been any serious injury done—one poor fellow, however, received a shot in the flesh of the leg.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT. The village record says that Mrs. Stanley of Chester county, Pa., presented her husband, on Christmas morning, with three fat, fine, boy babies—and all appear to be doing well.

CAN'T REAR PROPERLY. Mrs. Gen. Gist was the court room at Washington, when the decision was rendered which gave her twelve millions of dollars, and she was so affected by it that she fainted.

ILLINOIS SWINE-HATCHING EGGS.

J. R. Orton, in his "Mosaic Notes" in the January number of the *Lady's Book*, gives some humorous conversation which fell from the lips of a couple of waggish Illinois gentlemen, who happened to be in his "mess" during one of his travels. Speaking of swine, one of the "hoosiers" said that their hogs were quite different animals from those of the Atlantic regions. "They are," says he, "trim, long-legged animals, their bodies thin as shadows, their noses sharp as the counter of a plough, and their tails like handspikes."

He says they are very fleet, and can outstrip the swiftest horses. Being extremely thin, no place would be free from their intrusion, no fence confine them, were it not for the simple contrivance in vogue of tying knots in their tails!

He farther says these swine make excellent stump machines, and the following is the mode of operation: "When we have a field to clear of those ugly customers, which occasion you so much labor and expense to remove at the east, the process among us is very cheap and simple. We drive holes among the roots to a considerable depth with a sharpened stake, inclining them to a common end, and then drop in a few kernels of corn. The result is that the hogs, all that can work to advantage with their sharp noses, like so many strong laborers with bar and mattock, immediately set to in search of the corn, and however large and well set the stump may be, in a very short time it is loosened from its bed."

Speaking of poultry, this same wag gives utterance to the following new, economical and convenient method of hatching chickens: "Much attention has been paid to the rearing of poultry at the west, and the method now in use of hatching chickens I consider far superior to the Egyptian one of hatching them in ovens. It is simply to fill a barrel with eggs, head it up, and set a hen upon the bung."

"Out west," like "down east," is a "great country," and has to father many "yarns," some of which are hardly "swallowable."

The above, however, are not very extravagant. There are occasionally some "mighty keen" porkers to be found down east. We know a man who once raised an extensive flock of this stamp. Being caught out during a heavy fall of snow, they were "buried alive." The owner gave them up for "gone porkers," but his hired-man hit upon a plan which soon brought them to light. The snow was run through a coarse grain sieve, and the swine, not being quite small enough to pass the meshes, were rescued from their cool beds.

The new mode of hatching out chickens at the west, is not quite so speedy and economical as that discovered and practiced by an elderly lady in this region, who does an extensive business in the poultry line. By her method the hens are kept constantly at their profitable work of laying. She brings chickens into the world by simply placing the eggs in a long trough, and letting the sun-set on them.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. The February number of this sterling American Magazine of Art and Literature is before us—rich in embellishments and matter. There are four capital steel engravings, viz: "Gucci's Name," with an accompanying tale, from the pen of T. S. Arthur; "A Valentine," a bouquet of beautiful flowers, and a gem in its way; "Godey's Americanized Paris Fashions," an interesting paper for the ladies, no doubt, but, to our mind, the *bane* of the popular monthlies; and last, though not least, "Sailing the Commodore," a fine picture, "which," says the editor, "will afford such of our readers as never saw the thing done in reality, some idea of the way in which one of our naval aviators is received on board his flag-ship by the officers who rank below him, each one of whom looks forward to the day when he shall be called 'Captain,' and receive just such a noisy salute when he approaches his floating palace." Besides these, there are fourteen wood cuts. Mrs. Hale caters ably for her numerous patrons. The work is for sale at Fenn's. Those who wish to subscribe for the *Lady's Book*, should address Louis A. Godey, 113 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. (See Prospectus.)

MASSACHUSETTS PAUPERS. According to official returns the number of State paupers in the good old Bay State, is nine thousand and five; and that of these, seven thousand and thirty-five are foreigners. Within one year the number of foreign paupers that have come into the State from England and Ireland, is six thousand three hundred and eighty-three.

LEAP YEAR. The Brattleboro' Eagle states that the ladies of Vernon, Vt., availing themselves of the time-honored prerogative of leap year, made arrangements for a dance on Tuesday evening last, invited the gentlemen, gallanted them back and forth, and—paid the bills. [See.]

That was certainly doing the clever thing by the "fellers." The Vermont girls understand themselves. This winter they will undoubtedly give the old state the following reading:

We'll dance all night,
Till broad day light,
And go home with the fellers in the morning.

NEW PAPER. We are in the receipt of a new weekly journal, called the "Brunswick and Topham Advertiser," published at the former place.

"THE LADY'S DOLLAR NEWSPAPER," is the title of a journal, published once in two weeks, recently started in Philadelphia, by L. A. Godey, and edited by "Grace Greenwood." This and the *Lady's Book* are furnished to subscribers for the sum of \$3.

THE FRENCH STEAMERS DISCONTINUED. The N. Y. Jour. of Commerce publishes the following letter from Havre, France, dated Dec. 22, 1847:

"Our Trans-Atlantic Steamers are about to suspend their voyages, and the Missouri is the last to leave. This enterprise has not been fortunate, for causes which the most energetic efforts will be applied to remove. It is expected that the line will resume operations, under more auspicious circumstances, the coming season."

ANOTHER LABORER IN THE FIELD. We have received the second number of "The Berkshire Agriculturist," a neatly printed weekly journal, devoted mainly to agriculture, published at Pittsfield, Mass., by Montague & Little—\$2 per annum, \$1.75 in advance. It has an able list of contributors, and will, no doubt, do good service in the noble cause which it has espoused. Success attend it.

VENTILATION.

Mr. HOLMES:—The importance of proper ventilation seems to be very little understood by people generally, and it is thought a public benefit may be conferred by calling attention to it. The health of many families suffers much from the want of a daily supply of pure, fresh air. In some instances, houses are, as nearly as possible, hermetically sealed in the beginning of winter, and scarcely a breath of fresh air is permitted to enter until hot weather compels it. The open fireplace, which serves a valuable purpose as a ventilator, is closed up, and a close stove put in its stead.

In schools, lyceums and churches, where people are assembled for instruction, the necessities of the body, in this respect, are so overlooked, that the mind is rendered incapable of attending so actively to the subjects presented as they otherwise would, and listlessness and drowsiness supervene. Many persons in delicate health are deterred from going to such places, and those who do venture, often incur the penalty of being carried out in a state of insensibility. All such places of public assembly should be thoroughly ventilated before each meeting, and when the place is full, there ought always to be some way of escape for the impure air, which is constantly accumulating. If there is no register ventilator, the windows may be brought down at the top a little, and thus remedy the evil without in the least exposing those who sit below them, as currents of cold air never come downward from the top of a warm room.

It is hoped that the following extracts from the recent works of Dr. Cutter and Dr. Jarvis, on physiology, will lead teachers of schools, managers of lyceums, sheriffs of courts and parish committees to give this subject that attention which it so imperiously demands.

"In crowded rooms, which are not ventilated," says Dr. Cutter, "the air is soon vitiated by the abstraction of oxygen, and the deposition of carbonic acid gas, by the audience. The lamps under such circumstances emit but a feeble light."

"There is passing from the skin and lungs, more than two pounds of waste matter every twenty-four hours. This is diffused through the air of the room, and if the air be not changed, will be inhaled by the lungs."

"The sleeping room should be so ventilated that the air in the morning will be as pure as when retiring to rest in the evening. This would prevent morning head aches, and the want of appetite so common among the public."

"The impure air of sleeping rooms is probably more ruinous than temperance."

Dr. Jarvis says: "The means of supplying fresh air to every inhabited room, every parlor, sleeping chamber, school house, public hall, church, or shop in which people live, is as necessary as the supply of food."

"A room sixteen feet square and nine feet high, will contain only air enough for four persons less than an hour and a half, about four feet of air every minute being rendered by each person partially or entirely useless for the purpose of purifying the blood and giving it new life."

Birnan, in his "Art and History of Warming and Ventilation," says: "We instinctively shun approach to the dirty, the squalid, and the diseased, and use no garment that may have been worn by another. We open sewers for matters that offend the sight and the smell, and contaminate the air. We carefully remove impurities from what we eat and drink, filter turbid water, and fastidiously avoid drinking from a cup that may have been pressed by the lips of a friend. On the other hand, we resort to places of assembly, and draw into our mouths air loaded with effluvia from the lungs, skin and clothing of every individual in the promiscuous crowd—exhalations offensive, to a certain extent, from the most healthy individuals; but when arising from a living mass of skin and lungs, in all stages of evaporation, disease and putridity, prevented by the walls and ceiling from escaping, they are, when thus concentrated in the highest degree deleterious and loathsome."

For further particulars on this and other subjects connected with physiology, one may well consult the valuable works of Drs. Cutter and Jarvis above referred to.

RAILROAD MEETING.

On Monday last week quite a number of our citizens, with the Augusta Brass Band, left for Farmington to attend a mass meeting to hear the engineer's report of the survey of a route for a railroad from Franklin Co. to tide waters of the Kennebec. The Farmington Chronicle gives the following account of the meeting:

Tuesday last was an important day in the annals of Franklin County, as from the events of that day sprang the opening of a line of railroad communication to the tide waters of the Kennebec may be now considered certain.

On Monday evening a long string of carriages, containing a large deputation of gentlemen from the river towns of Kennebec, accompanied by an excellent band of music from Augusta, entered our village, with bells ringing, and music playing, in full blast. They were received by our citizens with hearty cheering, and all hands were soon comfortably stowed away for the night.

Early on Tuesday morning a large procession of carriages came in from Mercer, and adjoining towns, displaying flags, bearing appropriate mottoes, and the music of a band, one bearing the broad *stars* of the picket and spade, with the significant motto "WE ARE READY." Another, borne by the Mercer boys, had for its motto, "F. and K. R. R.," Mercer will do her part."

Soon after this a procession was formed headed by the officers of the corporation and the Augusta Band, and marched to the Court House, which was immediately filled to its utmost capacity by the real bone and sinew of the county. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Nathan Cutler, President of the Corporation, and the Report of Mr. Lander, the Engineer of the road, was then read. The report was a very able one, and reflects much credit on the originator. It gave a very flattering account of the practicability of building a road, and its cheapness of construction, and estimates the entire cost of the road with suitable engines, and cars in complete order for running, at \$800,000. The meeting was addressed by J. L. Cutler, Esq., who in the course of his remarks, gave some estimates, from which it appears that stockholders may confidently expect a dividend of eight per cent per annum, at least, on their investments. Messrs. Drew of Augusta, Shelton of Gardiner, Prescott of Farmington, and some others, addressed the meeting. It was then voted to accept the Report of the Engineer, and two thousand copies ordered to be printed. It was also voted that the company books be opened for subscriptions to the stock of the road.

On the whole, the meeting was the most interesting and important of any heretofore held in this county, and the speedy construction of a Railroad from this place to the Kennebec, may now be considered beyond a doubt.

SPIES TO LIBERIA. The colored people of New York are about sending delegates to the new Republic of Liberia, in order to obtain information respecting the advantages of the country, with a view of migrating there if reports are favorable.

TRIAL OF DR. COOLIDGE POSTPONED.

The Supreme Court met in this town, on Tuesday last, according to adjournment.—Judges Whitman, Shepley, and Wells were present. After the jurors were called, it appeared that a very important witness for the Government was sick and unable to attend, and on motion of the counsel for the State, the Court was accordingly adjourned to the second Tuesday of March next.

CONCERT. We attended the Concert given by the "Eolian Vocalists" at the State-Chapel, on Saturday evening, and were highly pleased with the entertainment. The band is composed of three gentlemen, one lady and a miss, all residents of the western part of the State. Their music is harmonious, and their selections good. Their voices are accompanied by the harmonicon, played by one of the gentlemen and also occasionally by the lady. The gentlemen, we learn, are students in one of our colleges, and being possessed of a good degree of musical talent, have formed a choir, or band, or "family," for the purpose of entertaining others and assisting themselves. We trust they will be well received wherever they go. They are deserving of patronage, as every one who heard them on Saturday evening is ready to attest. They will give their second concert in this place on this (Wednesday) evening, in the Universalist Chapel, commencing at half past seven o'clock. Doors open at seven.

SOLID QUICKSILVER. They do say, that during the late cold snap, the weather was so cold in the *peckwackel* region, that quicksilver became solid in a saucer, and was carved with a knife. There was an old woman who put her head out to cold at her husband while cutting wood at the door, but the words froze as soon as they were formed, and she thought she had lost her voice. As soon as the thaw came on in the night, the scolding all thawed out, and there was a dreadful clamor about the door yard.

A NEW WAY TO REST THE WEARY. At a recent railroad celebration in one of the towns of New Hampshire, the rush was so great that there was but one bed to fifty persons. To obviate this trouble a Yankee devised the following process. Two persons at a time were put to bed, and when fast asleep, taken out and set up against the wall, and two others took their places, to be served in the same manner. This was repeated until all were disposed of.

A MINISTERIAL COUNTERFEITER. The Peru (Illinois) Beacon, of a late date, gives an account of the arrest, trial and conviction, of a "minister of the Gospel," for counterfeiting. The editor of the Beacon, who saw the reverend convict on his way to the penitentiary, says of him: "He was a good looking man, and held a high and independent head, while he puffed his cigar with as much nonchalance as if he was on his way to conference instead of the State Prison." He counterfeited the minister with some degree of success, but in trying his hand at mammon's coin, he coined his own real character, and is now receiving his just deserts.

MARINE DISASTER. We find the following disaster among others, reported in the Boston papers: "Sch. Edward Kent, (of Augusta,) Brett, from Charleston for Wilmington, N. C., went ashore on Bald Head, four miles from Cape Fear Light, morning of the 9th inst., and is expected to be a total loss."

CAPITAL TOAST. At the Printers' festival recently held in the city of Washington, the following was among the regular toasts: "Woman.—The fairest work of creation, seeing that the edition is extensive, let no one be without a copy."

COXSACKIE GIANT. There is a lad in Cocksackie, N. Y., only sixteen years old, who weighs one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and measures seven feet one inch, and still going ahead. We suppose he washed his feet in guano water and eat plaster of paris puddings.

THE LAW AND THE TESTIMONY. A new law in regard to witnesses has been passed in the Empire State. Parties in suit may testify to the truth connected therewith when the opposite party require them to.

COUNTERFEIT COIN. Counterfeit quarter eagles are in circulation, so well executed that even the workmen in the mint cannot detect them. By cutting them in two it was discovered that they contained a piece of silver encased with gold.

SPLENDID PAINTINGS. The Caledonia brought over a collection of paintings valued at \$18,000; among them some of Ruben's work.

SLAVES FOR LIBERIA. The Colonization Society have chartered the ship Nemah Rich, Capt. Coulton, for the purpose of carrying one hundred and fifty liberated slaves to Liberia.

RAILWAY STATIONS. A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts Legislature, providing that railroad companies shall establish station houses in the towns through which they pass, whenever desired so to do by a majority of the inhabitants of said town.

PIN MACHINES. But very few pins are now imported, the country being supplied by the machines of three companies, viz: the American pin company, Poughkeepsie and Waterbury; Howe company, at Derby; and Pelton, Fairchild & Co., Poughkeepsie—turning out about four billions of pins per annum.

HOW THEY SELL MILK IN MEXICO. The Mexicans have a very honest way of selling milk. Instead of carting it about in tin cans after being sufficiently diluted with rain water, they drive the old cow herself around to the doors of their customers, and milk out as much as is called for, till they have milked the whole, when they send her home and bring on another.

They also drive around goats and she Donkeys, so that a choice of kinds may be had by those who desire a variety.

NEW DISCOVERY. Alexander's Pictorial Messenger states that the flesh of animals killed in the night will keep much longer than if killed by day. Is this the reason why some people are inclined to kill sheep by night?

THANKSGIVING IN MEXICO. We learn by letter from Perote that the Massachusetts Regiment kept Thanksgiving in the usual style—that is, we suppose, by having a good dinner of fowls and fat things, borrowed from the Mexican poultry yards and farm flocks. They had *right* on their side, however, as Col. Wright presided.

A GREAT RUSH. There are nine thousand applications at the pension office in Washington, resulting from the Mexican war, for bounty lands and scrip. More clerks are required.

MR. TIMID AND HIS "DOGTYPY."

Passing an hour or so in the Daguerrotyp Gallery of our townsmen, Mr. Lamson, a few days since, in examining the many fine specimens of the art there displayed, we witnessed a little incident which was the source of a hearty laugh, and which we propose to chronicle.

The gentle, cat-like tread of Mr. Timid upon the stairs, attracted our attention; and in a moment the door opened noiselessly, and the tall, gaunt form of our friend was present with us. Being a man of "manners," he doffed his hat, which he held in his left hand, while he rested the right on the back part of his coat. Then, with as much nicety and precision as a Corporal exhibits on training day, he took up his line of march round the room, and feasted his eyes till his curiosity was satisfied. Then came the great errand of his visit.

"Do you take dogtypes of folks here?" "Yes, sir. Do you wish to sit for yours?" "I calculate on it, if you please."

Lamson prepared the plate—invited Timid into the operating room—placed him properly in the chair—told him he must sit perfectly still, and look natural—and then stepped to his camera, to adjust it

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

land Mail from India and China have reached us, via Marseilles, with dates from Bombay of Nov. 15, and Hong Kong of Nov. 30—by which we learn that tranquillity throughout India continue to prevail.

FIRE IN BATH. At about 12 o'clock Saturday night the store situated at the head of Govt's wharf, owned by Hon. Wm. King, and occupied by A. J. Bailey as a Dry and West India Goods store, was discovered to be on fire, and such progress had the fire made when discovered that no exertion could prevent the entire destruction of the building and contents. The fire was well kept under, spreading only to the immediately adjoining store, which was nearly demolished by the fire and the axes of the firemen in their endeavors to prevent a further spread of the flames.

The principal losers are the owner of the buildings and Mr. Bailey. Mr. B.'s loss is about \$3000. Insured in the Mammoth Mutual Office at Augusta, for \$1500.

The stores adjoining the east were occupied by Capt. Marshall, Wm. Whitney, and J. C. Marshall's store contained among other things, some 200 cases of lime, which is considerably damaged.

Mr. Whitney's store contained a great variety of goods, which were damaged by water and removal, to the amount of perhaps \$250. J. S. Donnell's stock damaged by removal, breakage and leakage about \$300.

[Bath Tribune.]

CHLOROPHORM. Dr. Simpson, in a pamphlet just published, makes the following remarkable statement: "Since publishing on the subject of ether inhalation in mid-winter, I have been asked to publish a pamphlet on the first time directing the attention of the medical profession to its great use and importance in natural and morbid parturition. I have employed it, with few and rare exceptions in nearly all the cases of mid-winter, and have now no doubt whatever that some years hence the practice will be general. Obstetricians may oppose it, but I believe our patients themselves will compel its use in the profession. I have never had the pleasure of watching over a series of better and more rapid recoveries; nor once found any disagreeable result follow to either mother or child, nor have I observed any ill effects of chlorophorm on the mother or child, nor any effect of maternal pain and agony saved by its employment."

DISTRESSING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. In the month of August last, a child about 7 years old, daughter of Daniel Hook, residing in Second street, near Reed Southwark, was bitten in the leg by a dog that had supposed to be a rabid dog, and the child died on the 10th of September. The child was taken to the hospital, and the parents of the little girl had recourse to the usual cautionary remedies. The wound healed, and the child continued in apparently perfect health until a few days since, when returning from school one day, she was seized with a violent pain in the place where the wound had been. Her brain next became affected, and in a short time all the horrid symptoms of hydrophobia began to exhibit themselves. The child was taken to the hospital, and died on the 10th of September.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. The American President's speech has not had very much influence upon the value of Mexican Stock which is quoted at 17 1/2 to 18. The bondholders are disappointed that there is so little prospect of an early peace between America and Mexico.

IRELAND.—Dublin, Dec. 22.—The *Representation of Crime Bill*. The Royal assent has been given to the bill, and it will be the law of the land, Lord Clarendon, it is said, will proceed forthwith to carry its provisions into effect.

ACCOUNTS FROM DUBLIN. The 27th December has been given to the high price of wheat, and the price of wheat is said to be alarming extent in some of the western and southwestern counties, especially along the coast, and pestilence is again following up destruction. Fever is raging desperately in the workhouse, and the guardians refuse to sit there. The collection of the rate, however, has progressed most satisfactorily here, and no opposition has yet been offered.

THE BENEVOLENCE OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. The British Association for the Advancement of Science, which met at the Crystal Palace, has just published a report on the state of the world, and it is said to be a most interesting and valuable work.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE. The political state of France is said to be very satisfactory. A Paris letter writer says that "produced an unfavorable impression upon the Bourgeois," "not because of that which is his justest spoke, but of that which is his most spoken. The speech is not only meagre, but more than ordinarily evasive—if not mysterious. Its silence on the affairs of Spain, and of Greece, and its studied avoidance of the notice of the late Italian revolution, which have occurred in Italy and Switzerland since the last session of the Chambers—events which, in fact, may be deemed to be yet in progress, and, above all, its total omission of the name of Pope Pius IX., were particularly commented upon."

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND.

SENATE. Mr. Bradley, of Maine, presented the credentials of Mr. Moor, the newly appointed Senator from this State, and the Senator took the customary oath and assumed his chair.

Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for General Scott's report was taken up. Gen. Case opposed its passage; he thought a disclosure of the plans of the war at this time, would be highly injurious. Mr. Mangum defended his resolution; he thought it was the duty of the Executive to report to the Senate the plans of the war, and that it was the duty of the Senate to report to the people the plans of the war.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and moved that it be laid upon the table, but the subject was passed over informally.

MARKETS.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.
ASHES, per 100 lbs. 1 1/2
MEANS, 1 1/2
FLOUR, 7 50
GRAIN, 50
OATS, 40
RICE, 1 1/2
HAY, 50
WHEAT, 1 1/2
CORN, 1 1/2
SUGAR, 1 1/2
COFFEE, 1 1/2
TEA, 1 1/2
SPICES, 1 1/2
LARD, 1 1/2
TALLOW, 1 1/2
SOAP, 1 1/2
CANDLES, 1 1/2
GLASS, 1 1/2
IRON, 1 1/2
STEEL, 1 1/2
COPPER, 1 1/2
BRASS, 1 1/2
ZINC, 1 1/2
LEAD, 1 1/2
SILVER, 1 1/2
GOLD, 1 1/2
DIAMONDS, 1 1/2
JEWELS, 1 1/2
WATCHES, 1 1/2
CLOCKS, 1 1/2
FURNITURE, 1 1/2
CARPETS, 1 1/2
CLOTHING, 1 1/2
SHOES, 1 1/2
HATS, 1 1/2
GLOVES, 1 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS, 1 1/2

BOSTON MARKET, January 24.
FLOUR—Genesee, common brands, in bulk at \$6.00; Ohio and Michigan, \$5.75 to \$6.25; Red Star, \$6.50; GAIN—Sales at \$1.25 to \$1.50; Yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.25; White, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Eastern do., \$1.00 to \$1.25; Western do., \$1.25 to \$1.50; HAY—Country Hay, per 100 lbs. \$1.50 to \$2.00; Clover Hay, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Timothy Hay, \$2.50 to \$3.00; WHEAT—American fall wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Spring wheat, \$1.50 to \$2.00; CORN—Yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.25; White, \$1.25 to \$1.50; SUGAR—Cane, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Beet, \$1.50 to \$2.00; COFFEE—Arabica, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Robusta, \$1.50 to \$2.00; TEA—Assam, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Oolong, \$1.50 to \$2.00; SPICES—Pepper, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Cloves, \$1.50 to \$2.00; LARD—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; TALLOW—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; SOAP—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; CANDLES—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; GLASS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; IRON—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; STEEL—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; COPPER—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; BRASS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; ZINC—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; LEAD—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; SILVER—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; GOLD—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; DIAMONDS—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; JEWELS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; WATCHES—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; CLOCKS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; FURNITURE—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; CARPETS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; CLOTHING—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; SHOES—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; HATS—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; GLOVES—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; MISCELLANEOUS—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00

BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 25.
At Market, 500 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep, and 1000 Pigs. Sales at \$1.25 to \$1.50; Yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.25; White, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Eastern do., \$1.00 to \$1.25; Western do., \$1.25 to \$1.50; HAY—Country Hay, per 100 lbs. \$1.50 to \$2.00; Clover Hay, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Timothy Hay, \$2.50 to \$3.00; WHEAT—American fall wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Spring wheat, \$1.50 to \$2.00; CORN—Yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.25; White, \$1.25 to \$1.50; SUGAR—Cane, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Beet, \$1.50 to \$2.00; COFFEE—Arabica, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Robusta, \$1.50 to \$2.00; TEA—Assam, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Oolong, \$1.50 to \$2.00; SPICES—Pepper, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Cloves, \$1.50 to \$2.00; LARD—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; TALLOW—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; SOAP—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; CANDLES—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; GLASS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; IRON—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; STEEL—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; COPPER—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; BRASS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; ZINC—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; LEAD—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; SILVER—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; GOLD—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; DIAMONDS—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; JEWELS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; WATCHES—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; CLOCKS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; FURNITURE—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; CARPETS—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; CLOTHING—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; SHOES—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; HATS—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00; GLOVES—Pure, \$1.25 to \$1.50; MISCELLANEOUS—Pure, \$1.50 to \$2.00

RECEIVED.—We make our quotations to conform to sales—extra \$7.00 per bushel; first quality \$7.00; second quality \$6.50; third quality \$6.00; fourth quality \$5.50; fifth quality \$5.00; sixth quality \$4.50; seventh quality \$4.00; eighth quality \$3.50; ninth quality \$3.00; tenth quality \$2.50; eleventh quality \$2.00; twelfth quality \$1.50; thirteenth quality \$1.00; fourteenth quality \$0.50; fifteenth quality \$0.25; sixteenth quality \$0.125; seventeenth quality \$0.0625; eighteenth quality \$0.03125; nineteenth quality \$0.015625; twentieth quality \$0.0078125; twenty-first quality \$0.00390625; twenty-second quality \$0.001953125; twenty-third quality \$0.0009765625; twenty-fourth quality \$0.00048828125; twenty-fifth quality \$0.000244140625; twenty-sixth quality \$0.0001220703125; twenty-seventh quality \$0.00006103515625; twenty-eighth quality \$0.000030517578125; twenty-ninth quality \$0.0000152587890625; thirtieth quality \$0.00000762939453125; thirty-first quality \$0.000003814697265625; thirty-second quality \$0.0000019073486328125; thirty-third quality \$0.00000095367431640625; thirty-fourth quality \$0.000000476837158203125; thirty-fifth quality \$0.0000002384185791015625; thirty-sixth quality \$0.00000011920928955078125; thirty-seventh quality \$0.000000059604644775390625; thirty-eighth quality \$0.0000000298023223876953125; thirty-ninth quality \$0.00000001490116119384765625; fortieth quality \$0.000000007450580596923828125; forty-first quality \$0.0000000037252902984619140625; forty-second quality \$0.00000000186264514923095703125; forty-third quality \$0.000000000931322574615478515625; forty-fourth quality \$0.0000000004656612873077392578125; forty-fifth quality \$0.00000000023283064365386962890625; forty-sixth quality \$0.000000000116415321826934814453125; forty-seventh quality \$0.0000000000582076609134674072265625; forty-eighth quality \$0.00000000002910383045673370361328125; forty-ninth quality \$0.000000000014551915228366851806640625; fiftieth quality \$0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125; fifty-first quality \$0.00000000000363797880709171295166015625; fifty-second quality \$0.000000000001818989403545856475830078125; fifty-third quality \$0.0000000000009094947017729282379150390625; fifty-fourth quality \$0.00000000000045474735088646141895751953125; fifty-fifth quality \$0.000000000000227373675443230709478759765625; fifty-sixth quality \$0.0000000000001136868377216153547393798828125; fifty-seventh quality \$0.00000000000005684341886080767736968994140625; fifty-eighth quality \$0.0000000000000284217094304038386848449707265625; fifty-ninth quality \$0.00000000000001421085471520191934242248536328125; sixtieth quality \$0.0000000000000071054273576009596712112426216640625; sixty-first quality \$0.0000000000000035527136788004798356056213103203125; sixty-second quality \$0.00000000000000177635683940023991780281065516015625; sixty-third quality \$0.0000000000000008881784197001199589014052827578125; sixty-fourth quality \$0.00000000000000044408920985005997945070264137890625; sixty-fifth quality \$0.000000000000000222044604925029989725351320689453125; sixty-sixth quality \$0.0000000000000001110223024625149948626656603447265625; sixty-seventh quality \$0.00000000000000005551115123125749743133283017236328125; sixty-eighth quality \$0.000000000000000027755575615628748716666415086181640625; sixty-ninth quality \$0.0000000000000000138777878078143743583332075430908203125; seventieth quality \$0.00000000000000000693889390390718717916660377154541015625; seventy-first quality \$0.00000000000000000346944695195359358958330188577270578125; seventy-second quality \$0.000000000000000001734723475976796794791650942886352890625; seventy-third quality \$0.0000000000000000008673617379883983972458254714431764453125; seventy-fourth quality \$0.00000000000000000043368086899419919862291273572158822265625; seventy-fifth quality \$0.00000000000000000021684043449709959931145636786079412828125; seventy-sixth quality \$0.000000000000000000108420217248549799655728183930397064140625; seventy-seventh quality \$0.00000000000000000005421010862427489982786409196519853207265625; seventy-eighth quality \$0.000000000000000000027105054312137449941432045982599266136328125; seventy-ninth quality \$0.0000000000000000000135525271560687249707160229912996330681640625; eightieth quality \$0.00000000000000000000677626357803436248535801149564981653408203125; eighty-first quality \$0.000000000000000000003388131789017181242679005747827408267201015625; eighty-second quality \$0.000000000000000000001694065894508590

